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Alberta
NATIVE AFFAIRS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVES IN EDMONTON

(JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1984)

NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES
OF ALBERTA

AND

NATIVE AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

JULY 1985

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
of the report
Demographic Characteristics of Natives in Edmonton

This report describes the results of two surveys conducted in the greater Edmonton area from June to October 1984.

1. Results of the Householder Survey

Results are based on a sample of 384 respondents from the greater Edmonton area, comparable in status, sex and age to the 1981 Federal Census.

- **Age:** relatively young, with 37% under 15 years of age.
- **Ancestral Origins:** Principally Cree (85%).
- **Distribution by Status:** 46% Metis, 24.1% Status and 29.6% Non-Status Indian.
- **Place of Origin:** Three of every four born in Alberta.
- **Mobility:** Long-term residency has increased since the 1981 Census, with two-thirds of the sample having lived in Edmonton for five years or more. Internal mobility is high (about a third having moved an average of once a year).
- **Education:** Adult levels are low relative to the non-Native population. However, most Native children rank with their non-Native counterparts in average age-to-grade-level attainment.
- **Employment:** Over a third of the sample is employed (37.7%) or unemployed (35%). Almost half (49%) had been unemployed in the past two years.
- **Economic Situation:** Forty-one percent of households sampled say their major source of income is wages and salaries. The average income is about one-third of that for Edmontonians in general.
- **Household Composition** is largely single parent families headed by females (38.8%) or nuclear families (37.8%). Families usually have one or two children.
- **Housing:** Natives tend to live in larger households than the non-Native population. Most live in rental accommodations (83%), largely apartments or single family dwellings. Most (74%) are satisfied with their housing.

- **Social Support Network:** Most go to family (92%) or friends (85%) for help: largely emotional support, financial help, child care and transportation. This network is not neighborhood related. Nineteen percent of households had children who are cared for by relatives living elsewhere (67%) or by the Child Welfare Service (13%). The best known and most used social service agencies are: Canadian Native Friendship Centre, Alberta Social Services and Canada Employment Centre.

- **Recreation and Culture:** About half the sample (51%) attend Native programs and events. Most (87%) attach at least some importance to preserving language and culture. Over half (51%) speak Cree, however, fluency is inversely related to age.

2. Results of the Agencies Survey

Less than one-quarter of the 85 agencies canvassed were willing or able to give information pertinent to the study. Most do not keep or have available statistics on their operations from a client or caseload perspective. Many kinds of assistance agencies say are most used, are the same as what household respondents say they rely on family or friends to provide: emotional support, financial assistance and child care. Several needs identified by householders were not mentioned as additional needs to be met by agencies; the most prominent being youth programs. Two needs, legal assistance and life skills, were identified by agencies as additional needs to be met, but were not mentioned by householders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Executive Summary i
Table of Contents iii
List of Tables iv
List of Figures v
Map vi

INTRODUCTION vii

RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLDER SURVEY
Demographic Profile
Sex 1
Age 1
Status 3
Place of Origin 3

Mobility 5
Education 7
Employment. 8
Economic Situation 10

The Household 12
Housing 12
Social Support Network 16
Health 19
Recreation and Culture 21

RESULTS OF THE AGENCIES SURVEY
Agency Observations 22
Comparisons Between Agencies and Householder Surveys . . 23

APPENDIX 1: STUDY DESIGN
Study Rationale 27
Study Design 27
Householder Survey 27
Agencies Survey 31
Transient Survey 32

APPENDIX 2: HOUSEHOLDER SURVEY FORM

APPENDIX 3: AGENCY SURVEY FORM

LIST OF TABLES

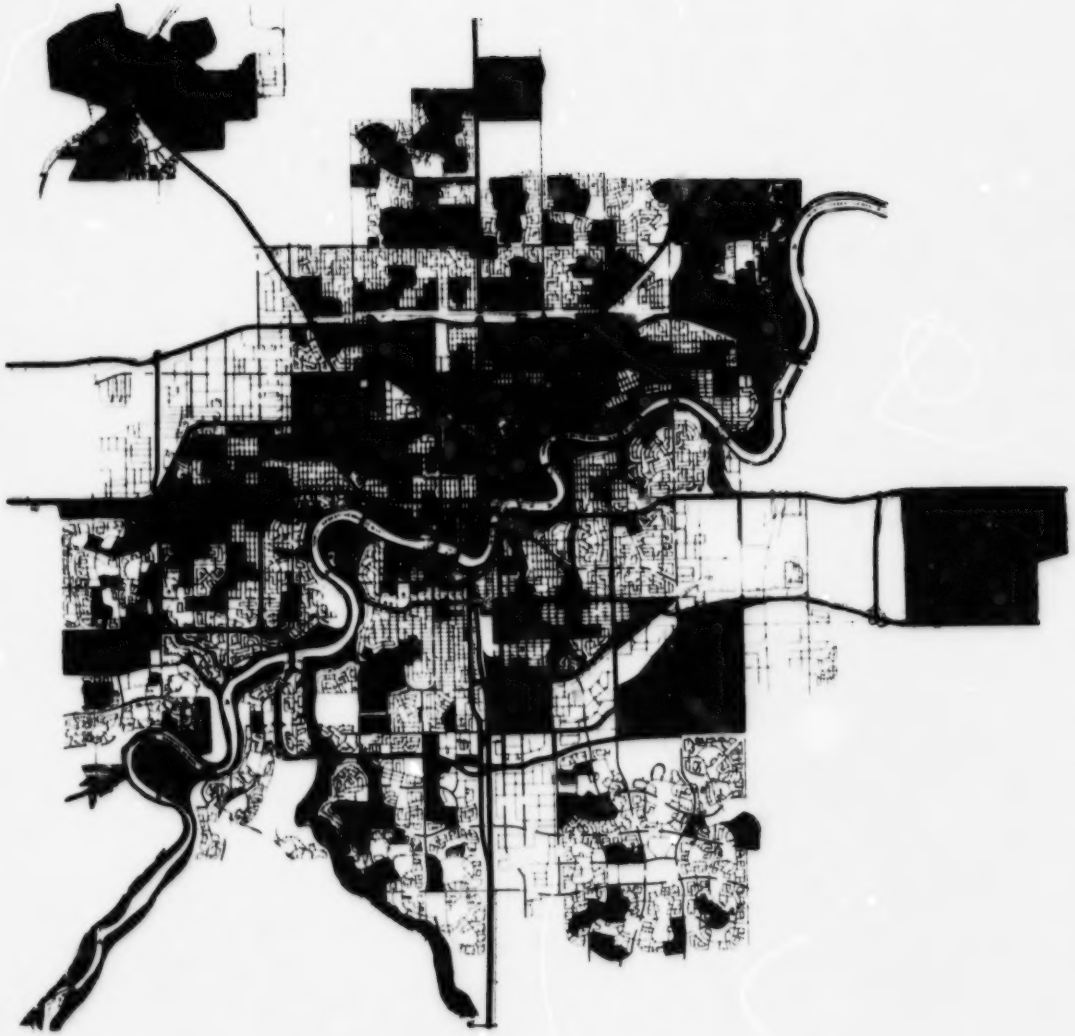
		Page
Table 1	Distribution of Native and Non-Native populations by sex, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	1
Table 2	Age distribution of Native and Non-Native populations, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	1
Table 3	Distribution of Native population by status, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	3
Table 4	Mobility status of Native and Non-Native populations, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	5
Table 5	Educational attainment levels, Native and Non-Native persons 15 years and over, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	7
Table 6	Labour force participation, Native and Non-Native persons, 15 years and over, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	8
Table 7	Occupations of Native and Non-Native persons 15 years and over, Edmonton 1981 and 1984.	10
Table 8	Household size, Native and Non-Native households, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	12
Table 9	Family structure of Native and Non-Native families, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	15
Table 10	Knowledge and use of agencies by respondents.	20
Table 11	Counselling services offered by agencies	23
Table 12	Direct assistance offered by agencies	24
Table 13	Assistance provided to householders by family, friends and agencies	24
Table 14	Perceptions of additional needs by householders and agencies	25

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1	Age Distribution, Native and Non-Native populations, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	2
Figure 2	Distribution of Native population by status, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	2
Figure 3	Mobility status of Native and Non-Native Populations, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	4
Figure 4	Educational attainment levels, Native and Non-Native persons 15 years and over, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	6
Figure 5	Comparison of age and grade level, Native children, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	6
Figure 6	Labour force participation, Native and Non-Native persons, 15 years and over, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	9
Figure 7	Occupations of Native persons and total population 15 years and over, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	9
Figure 8	Population 15 years and over by major source of income, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	11
Figure 9	Household size, Native and Non-Native households, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984	14
Figure 10	Family structure, Native and Non-Native families, Edmonton 1981 and 1984	14
Figure 11	Number of children per household, Native and Non-Native families, Edmonton, 1981 and 1984. .	16

EDMONTON NATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

(July – Oct.) 1984



POPULATION DENSITIES

- Native population density less than 2.5% (from which responses were selected)
- Native population density of 2.5% to 4%
- Native population density of 5% to9%
- Native population density 10% or more

NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES OF ALBERTA

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report, "Demographic Characteristics of Natives in Edmonton," describes the results of two surveys. They were conducted from June to October 1984 for Native Counselling Services of Alberta, by Prairie Wool Communications. The sections which follow outline:

- the results of the householder survey, and
- the results of the agencies survey.

Appendices contain descriptions of survey design and study process, along with samples of the survey forms used.

The purpose of this monograph is to provide baseline data on the social and economic circumstances of Native people in Edmonton. The information will be of use to planners and researchers in Native organizations, service agencies and government.

The Edmonton data base from which this report is drawn is comprised of detailed information on approximately 400 households and nearly 1200 individuals. As such it represents one of the most comprehensive data sources on urban Native populations in Western Canada.

The sponsors of the study wish to encourage further examination and analysis of this information. Access to the data in written form and on computer tape is available on request.

RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Demographic Profile

Sex

For our sample, 69% (266) of the respondents are female, and 31% (118) are male. This is consistent with the response ratio by sex in other voluntary surveys. The total household sample is 46% male and 54% female, which is comparable to the 1981 Federal Census data shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATIONS BY SEX
EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984

SEX	EDMONTON NON-NATIVE 1981	EDMONTON NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
MALES	260,425 (50.5%)	5,640 (47.0%)	531 (45.6%)
FEMALES	255,195 (49.5%)	6,360 (53.0%)	633 (54.4%)
TOTAL	515,620	12,000	1,164

*SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Age

The age distribution for our total household sample is comparable to the 1981 Federal Census data shown in Table 2 and Figure 1. Compared to the non-Native population, the Native population is younger and has a higher dependency ratio; 37% being under 15 years of age.

TABLE 2

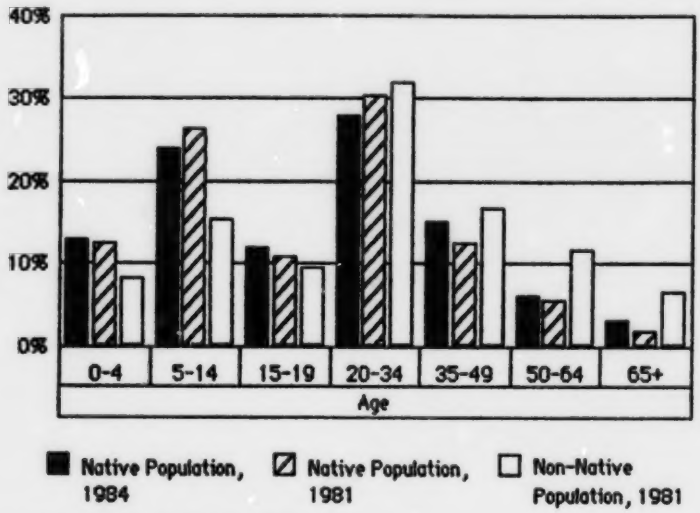
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATIONS
EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984

AGE RANGE (YEARS)	EDMONTON		
	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
Under 5 yrs	37,655 (7.3%)	1,505 (12.5%)	166 (12.9%)
5 - 14	65,840 (12.8%)	3,170 (26.4%)	305 (23.6%)
15 - 19	48,990 (9.5%)	1,310 (10.9%)	159 (12.3%)
20 - 34	181,730 (35.2%)	3,625 (30.2%)	359 (27.8%)
35 - 49	82,690 (16.0%)	1,505 (12.5%)	188 (14.6%)
50 - 64	63,435 (12.3%)	675 (5.6%)	78 (6.0%)
65+	35,275 (6.8%)	220 (1.8%)	36 (2.9%)
TOTAL	515,615	12,010	1,291

*SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

FIGURE 1

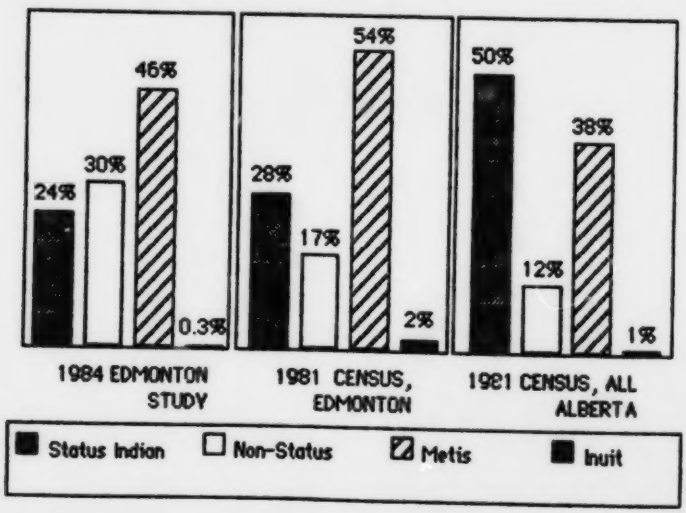
AGE DISTRIBUTION, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATIONS EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

FIGURE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE POPULATION BY STATUS EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Status
There is a shift in the Metis and Non-Status population. This is possibly due to the re-definition of both Metis and non-status persons. These new definitions and the attendant political issues have made people more aware of their ancestry; and it is possible that respondents who did not identify with any Native group in the last Census now identify themselves as Metis or Non-Status. We relied on the self identification of the population by status.

Population by status, established from total household occupancies, is 46% Metis, 24.1% Status Indians, 29.6% Non-Status Indians, 0.3% Inuit; 1.6% gave no response.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE POPULATION BY STATUS
EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984

STATUS	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
METIS	6,430 (53.6%)	536 (46.0%)
STATUS INDIAN	3,340 (27.8%)	280 (24.1%)
NON-STATUS INDIAN	2,020 (16.8%)	345 (29.6%)
INUIT	210 (1.8%)	3 (0.3%)
TOTAL	12,000	1,164

* SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Compared to the 1981 Federal Census in Edmonton, the Metis and Status Indian populations have decreased while the Non-Status has increased; and the Inuit population remains in the minority.

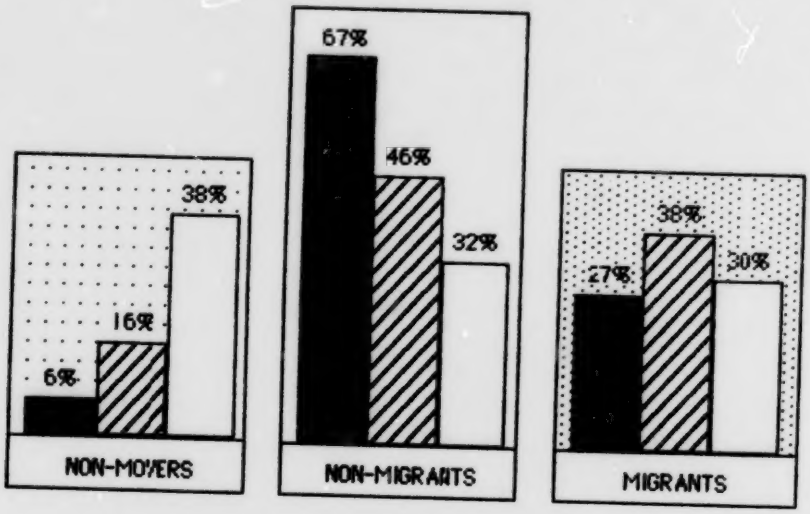
There are no significant differences between males and females by status in our sample.

Place of Origin
Native persons living in Edmonton are predominately of Cree ancestry, with a small but significant population of Dene. This is consistent with the nature of the Alberta Northwest. Combined data on community of origin and place of birth verify that migration has been principally from north to south and east to west, with no significant portion of the population originating in British Columbia, or Southern Alberta.

Most respondents were born in Alberta (75%); 14% were born in the western provinces; 4% in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

FIGURE 3

MOBILITY STATUS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATIONS, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Statistics Canada defines non-movers, non-migrants and migrants as follows:

Non-Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier.

Non-Migrants are persons who were living in a different dwelling but in the same census subdivision they resided in five years earlier.

Migrants are persons who were residing in a different census subdivision or outside Canada five years earlier.

Mobility

Duration of Residency:
The majority of our respondents are long-term residents; 73.4% have lived in Edmonton for five years or more compared to 62.5% of Edmonton Natives in the 1981 Census and 70.3% non-Natives. So long term residency appears to have increased relative to the 1981 Census. About six percent of respondents have never moved in Edmonton compared to 16.2% of Natives and 38.9% non-Natives in the 1981 Census.

TABLE 4

MOBILITY STATUS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATIONS
EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984

	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
NON-MOVERS	186,010 (38.9%)	1,695 (16.2%)	24 (6.3%)
NON-MIGRANTS	150,220 (31.4%)	4,850 (46.3%)	257 (67.1%)
MIGRANTS	141,455 (29.6%)	3,940 (37.6%)	102 (26.6%)
TOTAL	477,685	10,485	383

*SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

In-Migration Motivations:
The most common reason given by respondents for moving to Edmonton was to find employment (23%). The second most common reason for Native people moving to Edmonton is further education (8%). One-fifth of our respondents listed a desire to be with family and friends as one reason for moving to Edmonton.

Internal Mobility:
Although respondents are long-term Edmonton residents, they tend to move frequently within the city. Most (85%) have moved at least once and 33% have moved five or more times. The most frequently cited reason for moving was to improve location or place (36%); followed by high cost of previous dwelling (10%) and problems associated with previous dwelling or location (7%).

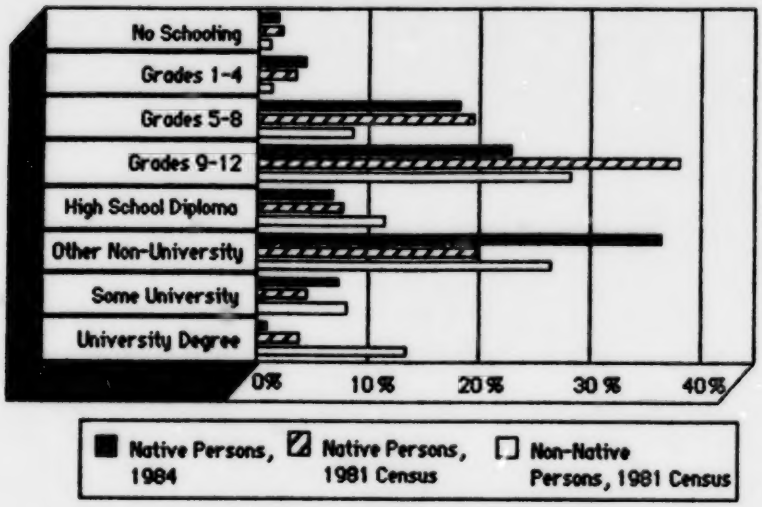
It is also important to keep in mind that our survey population is young, and young populations are generally more mobile.

Out-Migration Motivations:
The most frequently cited reasons for leaving Edmonton are:
- employment opportunities (11%); and
- to be with family or friends (10%).

Less than two percent say they left to get away from the city.

FIGURE 4

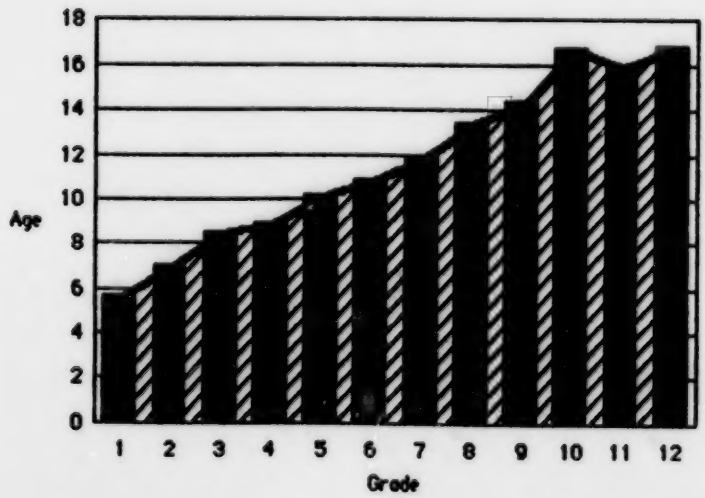
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



* Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

FIGURE 5

COMPARISON OF AGE AND GRADE LEVEL, NATIVE CHILDREN, EDMONTON, 1984



Education

In our total household sample, 1.5% of respondents had no formal schooling. This compares favourably with the 1981 Census. About one in twenty (5.5%) had high school diplomas, less than shown for Natives in the 1981 Census. However, 57.4% of the respondents had some post-secondary education (largely vocational, trade or technical training). This is almost 30% higher than shown for Natives in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of Native respondents with university and graduate degrees is almost 300% less than the 1981 Census (0.9% compared to 3.8%) for Natives. This decrease is even more substantial when compared to the non-Native population.

TABLE 5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984

	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
No Schooling	4,780 (1.2%)	160 (2.2%)	9 (1.5%)
Grades 1-4	5,865 (1.4%)	255 (3.5%)	20 (3.4%)
Grades 5-8	35,945 (8.7%)	1,435 (19.6%)	84 (14.3%)
Grades 9-12	117,660 (28.6%)	2,810 (38.3%)	105 (17.9%)
High School Diploma	47,975 (11.6%)	580 (7.9%)	32 (5.5%)
Other non-university	110,165 (26.7%)	1,475 (20.1%)	297 (50.7%)
Some University	33,910 (8.2%)	340 (4.6%)	34 (5.8%)
University degree	55,825 (13.5%)	275 (3.8%)	5 (0.9%)
TOTAL	412,125	7,330	586

*SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Respondents gave three major reasons for not continuing their education:

- they had completed the requirements and/or had no interest in further education (19%);
- economic reasons (e.g. too far to work, lack of funds) 19%); and/or
- family pressure or responsibilities (17%).

Thirty-eight percent said they had problems in school, most frequently citing discrimination (36%).

Respondents were unwilling to discuss their children with the study team and therefore, data on them is incomplete. Most Native children rank with non-Natives in average age-to-grade level attainment, as shown in Figure 5.

Employment

Labour Force Activity:
The labour force participation rate for respondents is almost 18% less than for non-Natives in the same time period (58% and 75.7% respectively).

TABLE 6

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PERSONS, 15 YEARS AND OVER, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984

	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	NON-NATIVE 1984[1]	STUDY GROUP 1984
Total Population	515,620	12,000	700,000	1,192
Labour Force Age	412,125	7,330	523,000	700
Labour Force Age as % of total population	79.9%	61.1%	74.7%	58.7%
Labour Force Age	412,125	7,330	523,000	700
In Labour Force	306,190	4,540	396,000	406
Participation Rate	74.3%	61.9%	58.5%	58.0%
In Labour Force	306,190	4,540	396,000	406
Unemployed	12,145	500	55,000	142
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	11.0%	13.9%	35.0%
Labour Force Age	412,125	7,330	523,000	700
Employed	294,040	4,035	341,000	264
Employment Rate	71.3%	55.0%	65.2%	37.7%

* SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census
1 As at August 1984. Source: Statistics Canada, Alberta Labour Force Survey

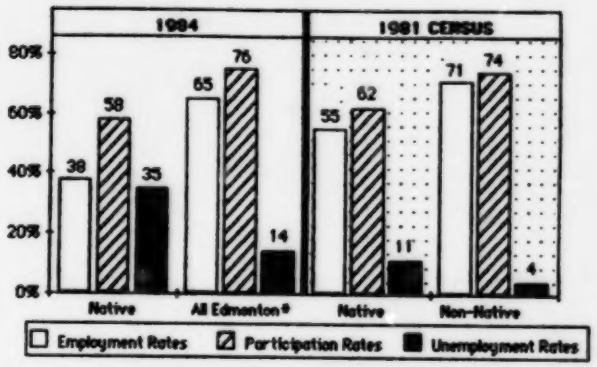
Over one-third of respondents (37.7%) are employed. Employment rates have decreased generally since the 1981 Census, yet the difference between Native and non-Native rates has increased by 11.2%.

Over one-third of respondents (35%) are unemployed. While unemployment rates have risen generally since the 1981 Census, the difference between Native and non-Native rates has increased by 14.1%.

Unemployment:
Almost half (49%) of respondents have been unemployed during the last two years, with 23% unemployed for the whole time.

FIGURE 6

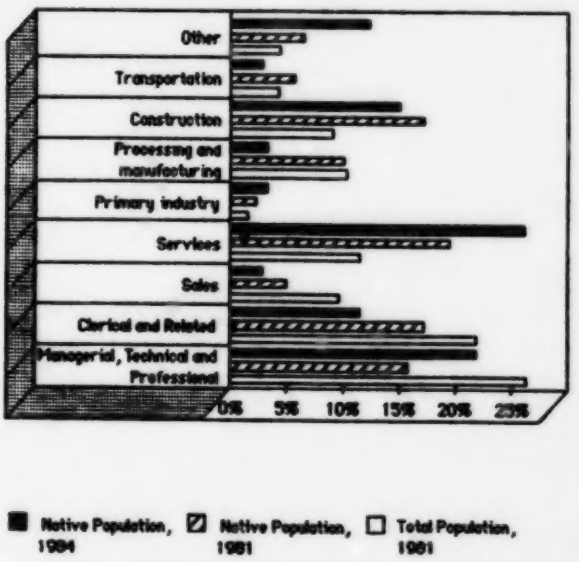
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION,
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PERSONS, 15 YEARS AND OVER
EDMONTON, 1981 AND 1984



* as at August, 1984. Source: Statistics Canada, Alberta Labour Force Survey

FIGURE 7

OCCUPATIONS OF NATIVE PERSONS AND TOTAL POPULATION
15 YEARS AND OVER, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

The primary reasons given for unemployment are: child care responsibilities (16%), health problems (13%), or being unable to find work (10%). Only four percent of the respondents felt that they could not work because of lack of education or job skills and experience. And only 2% say they don't want work.

A comparison between our study results and the 1981 Federal Census, shows decreases in the percentage of Native peopie employed in most occupational categories, the exception being in the service industry where there is a marked increase (from 19% in 1981 to 34% in 1984).

TABLE 7

OCCUPATIONS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER, EDMONTON, 1981* and 1984

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
Managerial, tech. and professional	80,910 (26.4%)	710 (15.6%)	66 (14.5%)
Clerical & related	67,360 (22.0%)	775 (17.1%)	53 (11.6%)
Sales	30,015 (9.8%)	225 (5.0%)	13 (2.9%)
Services	35,055 (11.4%)	875 (19.3%)	156 (34.3%)
Primary Industry	5,085 (1.7%)	105 (2.3%)	9 (2.0%)
Processing & Manufacturing	32,010 (10.5%)	455 (10.0%)	4 (0.9%)
Construction	27,785 (9.1%)	775 (17.1%)	55 (12.1%)
Transportation	13,095 (4.3%)	260 (5.7%)	9 (2.0%)
Other	14,875 (4.8%)	365 (8.0%)	90 (19.8%)
TOTAL	306,190	4,545	455

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Economic Situation

Major Source of Income:

Forty-one percent of the households in our sample indicate that their major source of income is wages and salaries. About one-third (33%) rely on social welfare benefits.

About one in five of our respondents (21.1%) have been on welfare over one year.

Level of Income:
The average annual Native family income in Edmonton is $9,926.00 compared to $31,177.00 for the non-Native population in 1981. According to the 1981 Federal Census, the average annual income of low income families was $16,460.00 so the average Native family income amongst our respondents is $6534.00 less.

Income Subsidies:
The most common income subsidy (other than for rent) is Family Allowance, received by about one-quarter of the respondents (24%). All other forms of subsidy are received by less than 1% of our sample.

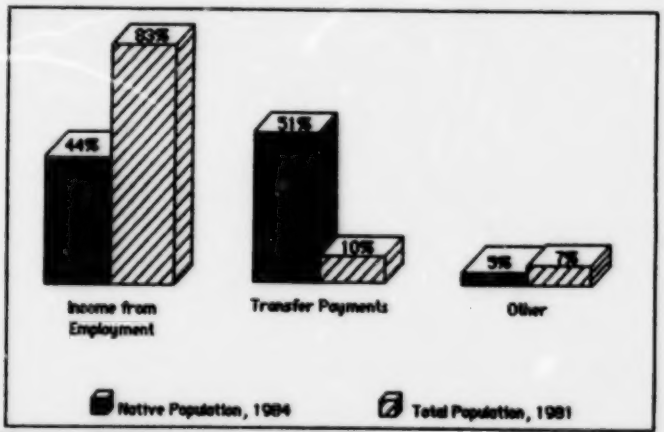
Household Expenses:
Most respondents (85%) say their largest monthly expenditure (other than shelter) is food.

When asked what they would spend their money on if they had an additional income, 23% said clothes, 14% said household goods and 13% said transportation. About one in four respondents (23.9%) say they are able to save money.

Satisfaction with Economic Situation:
Native people in our survey were almost evenly split between being satisfied (45%) or dissatisfied (41%) with their economic situation. About one-third (34%) say they need more income to better their situation and another 34% say they need a better job or job skills.

FIGURE 8

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

The Household

Household Size:
Our study uses the 1981 Federal Census definition of household, "a person or group of persons who occupy a private dwelling in the study area." A household describes all those people who live together and is the primary building block of our data.

TABLE 8

HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, EDMONTON, 1981* and 1984

PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
1	46,600 (24.3%)	545 (11.2%)	48 (12.6%)
2	60,365 (31.5%)	1,450 (29.7%)	83 (21.7%)
3	33,545 (17.5%)	965 (19.8%)	87 (22.8%)
4	30,105 (15.7%)	880 (18.0%)	74 (5.0%)
5	13,815 (7.2%)	570 (11.9%)	50 (13.1%)
6	5,075 (2.6%)	290 (5.9%)	25 (6.5%)
7	1,355 (0.7%)	115 (2.4%)	7 (1.8%)
8	465 (0.2%)	30 (0.6%)	2 (0.5%)
9	140 (0.1%)	30 (0.6%)	3 (0.8%)
10+	140 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	3 (0.8%)
TOTAL	191,605	4,880	382

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

About 6 of every 10 Native households surveyed (62.1%) contain 4 or less people. This differs from the 1981 Census data in which almost eight of every ten Native households (78.7%) and almost nine of every ten non-Native households have four people or less. Almost three times as many Natives compared to non-Natives live in households of more than six people.

Housing

Our study shows that the majority of Native households live in apartments (40%) and single family dwellings (38%). Half (51%) of non-Native households live in single detached houses (1981 Census).

Ownership:
Our study shows 15% of Native households own their homes, about 6% less than in the 1981 Census. There are more than twice as many non-Native homeowners (50.2%) in Edmonton.

Eighty-three percent of respondents live in rented accommodation, about 4% more than in the 1981 Census.

Cost:
Native households, while having fairly low average incomes, are able to afford moderately priced housing. About 60% of Native households are paying monthly rent or mortgage of $250 to $499, compared to $414 average monthly payment for non-Natives in Edmonton (1981 Census). About 1% of respondents have very low payments (less than $100) and 3% have very high payments (over $750).

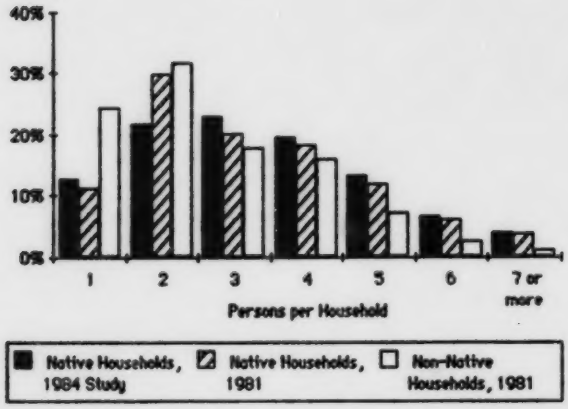
It appears that housing subsidies influence rent levels for Native households. While 29% of Native households live in subsidized housing, about half (53%) did not discuss the size of subsidy received. Of the 59 respondents who discussed subsidies, most (78%) said they got $300 or more a month. Half received between $300 and $399 and half, $400 and $499. About half (51%) of these households receiving subsidies had their rent paid by welfare.

Household Composition:
Four patterns are apparent from study data on household composition:

- About four of every ten households is a single parent female family (38.8%), 11.5% higher than in the 1981 Census;
- About four of every ten households is a nuclear family (37.8%), 6.9% less than in the 1981 Census;
- About two of every ten households are married couples without children (21.6%), 5.2% less than in 1981; and
- Single parent male families are rare (1.9%) but increasing (when compared to the 1981 Census).

FIGURE 9

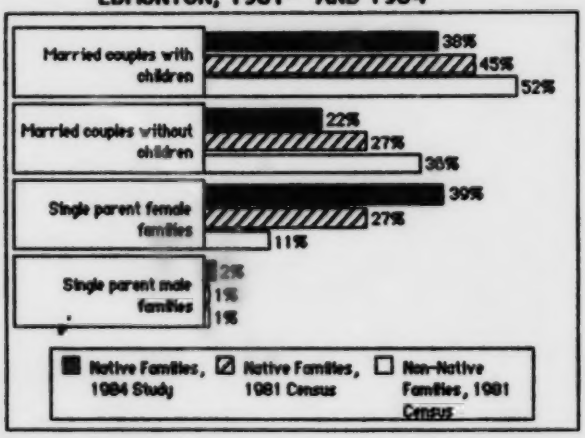
HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



* Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

FIGURE 10

FAMILY STRUCTURE, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FAMILIES, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



* Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

TABLE 9

FAMILY STRUCTURE OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FAMILIES, EDMONTON, 1981* and 1984

	NON-NATIVE 1981	NATIVE 1981	STUDY GROUP 1984
Married Couples with children	67,920 (52.0%)	1,675 (44.7%)	121 (37.8%)
Married Couples without children or children no longer at home	46,560 (35.6%)	1,005 (26.8%)	69 (21.6%)
Single parent female families	13,735 (10.5%)	1,025 (27.3%)	124 (38.8%)
Single parent male families	2,485 (1.9%)	45 (1.2%)	6 (1.9%)
Total Census Families	130,700	3,750	320

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

In general families tend to have one or two children (72%). When the young age of the population is kept in mind, it seems likely that completed family size will be larger.

Perception of Housing Conditions:
Most respondents are satisfied with their living conditions (74%). One in five households were not satisfied with their living conditions.

Their most common sources of dissatisfaction are:
- lack of maintenance (21%);
- high cost (16%);
- small size (16%); and/or
- dislike of location (12%).

About two of every ten households surveyed report problems in finding a place to live. The most commonly cited are:
- discrimination (38%);
- discrimination on the basis of children (28%); and/or
- high prices (25%).

Social Support Network

Network of Family and Friends:
Over half the respondents have a network of Native (72%) and non-Native (69%) friends in Edmonton.

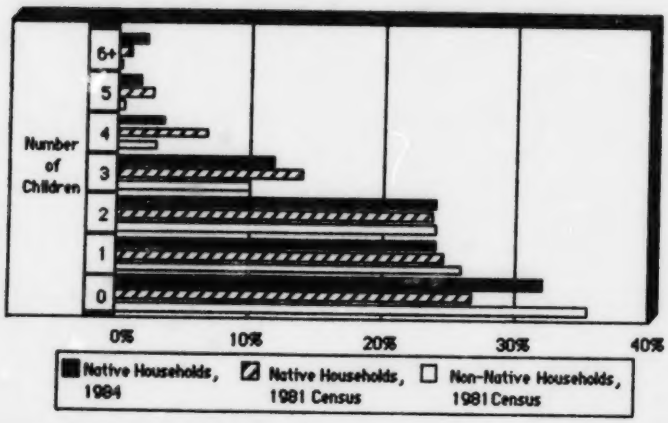
This network does not appear to be neighbourhood related. Most respondents say their friends and family lived elsewhere in the city. Most respondents (61%) have relatives living in Edmonton.

Furthermore, most people see their families and friends on a fairly regular basis. About half (47%) visit their Native friends at least weekly and most (70%) visit their non-Native friends at least monthly. About half 41% visit siblings, 27% visit parents and 19% visit other relatives on at least a weekly basis.

Most respondents go to family members (92%) and friends (85%) for help. The most frequent types of help that people receive from others are emotional support (52%), financial assistance (48%), child care (19%) and transportation (12%). They tend to seek help equally from Native and non-Native friends and from family members, except for financial assistance where they depend more on family members (54%) than on friends (33%).

FIGURE 11

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FAMILIES, EDMONTON, 1981* AND 1984



*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

Children in Care:
A significant number of respondents (73) say they have children who do not live with them. Two out of every three (67%) such children are living with relatives:

- 40% with the respondent's spouse;
- 20% with grandparents; and
- 7% with other relatives.

About 13% are being cared for by Child Welfare Services.

Assistance and Services:
Since 54% of the respondents depend upon transfer payments from the government, social service agencies and programs play an important role in the lives of the Native population of Edmonton.

The agencies which at least two-thirds of the respondents have heard of are shown in Table 10, in rank order. The agencies used by at least one-quarter of the respondents are shown, too. The top three agencies in both categories are:

- Canadian Native Friendship Centre,
- Alberta Social Services, and
- Canada Employment Centre.

Respondents find out about the agencies mainly from their friends and word-of-mouth (37%), through the media (27%), or through referral agencies (14%); 16% heard through other sources.

The kind of help respondents received is: informational or referral help (30%), shelter (10%), financial (9%), personal counselling (8%), employment counselling and job referral (8%).

Over one-third of the respondents' children (35%) use social programs and services, mainly recreational (51%) or day care (34%).

About one in three respondents (33%) say they have problems getting help from agencies. All of the problems cited relate to bureaucracy or lack of user friendliness.

About two-thirds of the respondents feel additional services are needed. These services relate largely to:

- youth (20%),
- awareness or orientation to Edmonton and/or to services (14%), and
- shelter (10%).

Half the respondents (51%) gave reasons for not going to agencies with their problems:

- they do not know help is available (33%);
- they are fearful of such agencies (25%);
- they do not want help (25%);
- they are too embarrassed or proud to get help (15%).

Eleven percent of the respondents do not turn to anyone for help or support, and another two percent said they do not need any help. Of those who did not ask for help, most say they are able to meet their own needs.

Rate of Use of Services:

One might assume that one in five respondents has had some problem involving the criminal justice system, judging by the rates for Native Counselling Services and the Legal Aid Society.

About one in ten (11%) of respondents has used the services of Poundmaker's for alcohol rehabilitation problems.

The large percentage of recreational users involved in activities at the Friendship Centre is both a credit, and an indication of the total numbers of Native people who require the use of social and recreational facilities.

The Canada Employment Centre has high user rates (49%), but does not fare well in the satisfaction category. Little more than half (57%) of the persons attempting to resolve an employment problem were able to do so to their satisfaction.

Small agencies like The Bissell Centre and the Boyle Street Co-op have high user rates. This may be because 27% of the Native households in Edmonton are within 15 blocks of their locations.

Cultural organizations do not appear to be well-known, but the levels of satisfaction in the user groups is the highest of all (94%) for the Sacred Circle Society.

Existing youth services and information agencies, although requested by the Native population, seem to be relatively unknown and unused.

Organizations such as the Metis Association of Alberta and the Indian Association of Alberta reflect the proportions of their advocacy groups. Government bureaucracies charged with the care of Native people are relatively unknown, probably because they do not deal directly with individuals from the Native community, but rather with the agencies that represent them.

The Alberta Womens Pre-employment Centre appears to be used by a large percentage of the persons who have heard about the organization. It has served approximately 20% of their possible client group.

Business agencies for Native people appear to be both unknown and unused by the Native population of Edmonton. Street organizations for both men and women have been used by five to ten percent of the population.

These statistics indicate the degree to which Native people require and use almost all the existing services in the Edmonton Social Service Network.

Health

Perceived Level of Health:
Most respondents say they are in good health (82%). Out of total household sample, 24% of Native people surveyed say they have a disability, usually arthritis. Of those who cite a disability, 44% say it hinders their ability to find employment. Most of those surveyed (88%) say their children are usually in good health.

Source of Health Care:
Most respondents (62%) obtain health care from their family doctor; 12% from hospital emergency and 10% from a health clinic.

About half get health care whenever necessary (47%). Of those with children, 61% get them health care on the same basis. Few never get health care for themselves (1%) or their children (2%).

Out of our total household sample, 10% of Native adults and children see a dentist.

Health Care Delivery:
Ninety-one percent of the respondents report that they do not experience problems in obtaining health care. Of the remaining 8%, over half (58%) were not able to afford health care and 39% experience bureaucratic problems involving health care.

Table 10

KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF AGENCIES BY RESPONDENTS

Agency	Rank	
	Most Known*	Most Used**
Canadian Native Friendship Centre	1	1
Alberta Social Services	2	2
Canada Employment Centre	3	3
Single Men's Hostel	4	-
Poundmaker's Lodge	5	-
Metis Association of Alberta	6	-
Legal Aid Society	7	4
Native Counselling Services of Alberta	8	-
Bissell Centre	9	-
Native Outreach	10	-
Landlord Tenant Advisory Board	11	-

* Known by at least two-third of respondents
** Used by at least one-quarter of respondents

Recreation and Culture

Leadership:
Over half (53%) of the respondents considered other Native people as their leaders with about half of these being family or friends (26%). Only 15% of the Native population consider non-Natives to be their leaders.

Leisure Activities:
Almost all respondents participate in leisure activities (98%). The most frequently mentioned are:

- visiting friends or relatives (45%);
- participating in sports or exercise (40%);
- watching or listening to entertainment (30%);
- bingo (28%);
- reading or writing (22%); and
- doing arts and crafts (6%).

About half (51%) of our total household sample attend Native programs and events. These are largely: social (35%); cultural (22%); religious (9%); or for personal growth.

The most common frequency of participation is once a year (14% of the household sample) followed by "as often as they are held" and once a month (11% each).

Fifty-one percent of the total respondents hear about Native activities from friends and by word-of-mouth, 24% through media and advertising.

About half of the Native population sampled (46%) is not satisfied with the number of Native cultural events and programs held in Edmonton.

Language:
Forty-four percent of our respondents do not speak any Native language; 51% speak Cree. According to the 1981 Census, about 8% of Natives in Edmonton speak a Native language. The difference between Census data and ours may be due to confusion about the meaning of Mother language and home language in the Census questions, compared to ours which ask respondents what languages they speak. This may have resulted in a larger portion of our sample responding affirmatively, compared to the 1981 Census.

Our study data shows that as the population gets younger, fluency decreases. Almost all (94%) of the 65 and over age group is fluent, but less than 41% of the 20-24 age group is fluent in a Native language.

Cultural Preservation:
Most respondents (87%) attach at least some importance to preserving their language and culture. Similarly, most of our total household sample (71%) attached at least some importance to teaching their children Native culture and language; six percent do not.

RESULTS OF THE AGENCIES SURVEY

RESULTS OF THE AGENCIES SURVEY

Agencies' Observations

Opinions are divided about whether Native staff are the most effective persons to be dealing with Native people (37%), or whether it depends on the individual (35%). Half of the agencies have persons on staff who work primarily with Natives. Most of the staff are not Native.

Most agencies have eligibility criteria (73%), usually client need (35%). Many agencies also need to have their clients referred to them (19%). Age (19%), income level (17%), sex (12%) and/or drug abuse (10%) are other prominent criteria.

Agencies state that word of mouth was the primary source of their referrals (62%). This is consistent with the results of the household survey. While this speaks well of the Native network system, it points out a major problem: people in isolation, or new to the city, who cannot establish themselves in existing grassroots networks, are unlikely to find the help they need.

Agencies rated co-operation between themselves as fair to good (75%). Ninety-eight percent responded that they liaised with other agencies, and 88% confirmed that they referred their clientele to other appropriate agencies.

A variety of bureaucratic problems were cited in terms of agency networking. The major ones are: lack of communication between agencies (25%); overlapping or conflicting mandates (17%); and lack of awareness (13%).

Fifty-four percent of the agencies studied have responded to change in the last five years by instituting new programs (42%), expanding existing services (33%), hiring more staff (21%), and hiring more Native staff (13%). Over a third (37%) state that no changes have been made.

Comparisons Between Agencies and Householder Surveys

From the agencies' viewpoints, there is a direct relationship between the counselling services offered and degree of use. As shown in Table 11, the top four counselling services are: emotional support, parenting, financial and educational advice.

Table 11

Counselling Services Offered by Agencies
(In Rank Order of Use)

Counselling Services	Rank	
	Most Offered*	Most Used*
Emotional	1	1
Parenting	2	4
Financial	3	2
Educational	4	3
Housing	5	5
Legal	6	5
Vocational/Job Skills	7	7
Health/Medical		7

* Reported by at least 10% of agencies

In terms of direct assistance, the relationship between what is offered and what is used is as clear. The top services are: referral, support groups, financial assistance, youth programs and child care/parenting.

Table 12

Direct Assistance Offered by Agencies

Direct Assistance	Rank Most Offered	Most Used
Referral Services	1	1
Support Groups	2	3
Financial	3	1
Youth Programs	4	3
Child Care/Parenting	6	2
Parental Support	6	6
Life Skills	6	-
Health/Medical	7	5
Educational Upgrading	9	-
Job Referral	9	-
Social/Recreational	9	-

Many of the kinds of assistance agencies say are most used, are the same as what household respondents say they rely on family or friends to deliver: emotional support, financial assistance and child care.

Table 13

Assistance Provided to Householders by Family, Friends, Agencies

Family/Friends (rank order)	Agencies (rank order)
1. Emotional Support	1. Referral
2. Financial Support	2. Shelter
3. Child Care	3. Child care
4. Transportation	4. Financial support
	5. Personal Counselling
	6. Employment Assistance

So there is reasonable agreement between these factors and areas of need identified by both agencies and household respondents.

Agencies identify five areas as being the most likely factors influencing the needs of Native persons in Edmonton. Determining factors were: whether or not the individual had established a viable support network (35%), level of education (33%), financial status (33%), the ability to cope (33%), and the number of children the person has (23%).

When asked what additional needs should be met, agency and householder responses differed, as shown in Table 14.

Table 14

Perceptions of Additional Needs
by Householders and Agencies
(Rank Order)

	Householders	Agencies
Expand what we have	1	6
Youth Programs	2	0
Information/referral	3	4
Social/cultural/recreational activities	3	8
Services, etc. for Natives only	3	0
No additional services needed	3	0
Shelter	4	0
Make services user friendly	4	0
Education	5	0
Support groups/Counselling	6	3
Financial aid	6	6
Employment/Job training	6	1
Orientation for newcomers	7	0
Alcohol abuse programs	7	0
Child Care - Parenting, Parental support	7	2
Self-esteem	8	0
Elderly Needs	8	0
Women's Needs	8	0
Health Care	9	6
Homemaker Services	9	8
Other	9	8
Legal Assistance	0	7
Life Skills	0	5

Several needs identified by householders were not mentioned by agencies:

- youth programs,
- services for Natives only,
- shelter,
- making services user friendly,
- education,
- orientation for newcomers,
- alcohol abuse programs, and
- programs for self-esteem, women or the elderly.

Two needs identified by agencies were not mentioned by householders:

- legal assistance, and
- life skills.

APPENDIX 1: STUDY DESIGN

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Study Rationale

Over the past ten years, increasing numbers of Native people have been moving off their reserves and settling in major urban centers throughout Alberta. Thus an understanding of issues pertaining to the urban Native population has become increasingly important. Unfortunately, there is very little information available on the situation and needs of Natives living in urban centres like Edmonton.

We undertook this study to fill a data gap. Over 12,000 Native people live in Edmonton (according to the 1981 Census) yet there is little data on their situation or needs.

Empirical data are important to service organizations so that effective social programs can be designed and delivered; and to provincial and municipal agencies so that funds can be directed more efficiently.

Study Design

Initial meetings between Native Counselling Services, Native Secretariat and Prairie Wool Communications established basic parameters and processes for the study.

The Calgary Study (Native Needs Assessment, 1984) was used to develop the interviews, replicating as nearly as possible the content of the Calgary questionnaire. The sample design was modified to suit the Edmonton area.

Experts from the Government of Alberta, the City of Calgary, the University of Alberta, and the private sector were consulted during this time and both a Management and a Steering Committee were set up.

Three independent surveys were conducted to gather information on Native people and the agencies that serve them: a Householder Survey; a Transient Survey; and a Service Agencies Survey.

Householder Survey

We identified clusters of Native population by density using the 1981 Canadian Census Data.

All Enumeration Areas (E.A.s) in Edmonton, St. Albert and Sherwood Park (having Native population densities of 2.5% or more) were included in the sample.

Only 9% of the city's E.A.s have more than 2.5% Native population. Persons from these E.A.s were then contacted at random by telephone, using the Edmonton Area Reverse Telephone Directory. We avoided using agencies familiar with the Native population to establish contact with the study group, thereby reducing the possibility that the survey would reflect the nature of a particular agency membership or clientele.

We used the agency lists as a means of verifying the credibility of our contacts gained through the random telephone method. For example, if we have been unable to establish contact with any of the members of the Friendship Centre or the Metis Housing Co-op, that might indicate a problem with our sample design. In fact, we received good representation from most of these areas, and we feel that all significant groups were contacted at some level during the course of the survey.

The sample was then expanded through a legitimate program of interviewee referrals (snowball), which also served to fill in the cells of the survey design.

Specific procedures were developed to reach persons that fell outside the parameters of these cluster and referral processes.

The potential design weaknesses and the way we attempted to compensate for them are described below.

Potential Exclusion of Natives With No Phone:
Because the principal source of interviewee names was the Edmonton Area Reverse Telephone Directory, any person who did not have a telephone was excluded from cluster sampling. The Steering Committee said that a great percentage of social service users are often too poor or too transient to establish a permanent phone service.

Potential Exclusion of Natives With Unlisted Numbers:
Any person with an unlisted number was also excluded from sampling based on the phone directory. We felt that these people are important to the study since they are likely to be in a stressful situation (wanting anonymity by getting private, unlisted phone service).

The combination of these two factors produced some interesting results. The survey teams discovered that the higher the Native population in density, the less likelihood there was of establishing an interview through the phone contact method. For example, E.A. 206 (#9), which is the second most densely populated E.A. in the city, did not yield a single contactable person through the telephone directory method; even though a drive through the area would identify four or five Native households per block.

Potential Problems in Identification by Surname:
Native families were identified in the phone book based on our team's ability to identify traditional Indian and Metis names. Team members were familiar with many of the common names from the surrounding areas of Edmonton as well as the Northwest Territories, and to a lesser degree, Ontario and Quebec.

In this fashion, we identified names such as Arcand, Ladoucer, MacDonald and Cunningham as possible Metis names. In addition, obvious Indian names such as Small Legs, Yellowshirt, Denechoan, and Paul were identified. A phone call to such a residence confirmed whether or not the individual was Native.

This was an excellent way to find a person such as Mr. Crowfoot and his family or his unmarried sister. We thought it would be more difficult to find the half of the family that married into a Metis or non-Native family. (The character of a family whose father is Indian will not necessarily be the same as that of a family whose mother has become a non-status Indian and to overlook them would leave a major gap in the study population.) The problem of identification based on last name is greater when looking for families of Metis origin, as we have no way of establishing the Native origin of a family having the name of Brown, Takuski, or Swenson. However, we never encountered any difficulty tapping the "lost maiden name" and Metis portions of the population through the initial survey process.

Potential Exclusion of Low Density Areas:
We felt Natives living in traditionally non-Native areas of Edmonton would be left out of the sample, because of the difficulty in finding names in areas where the Native density is below 2.5%. They were, in fact, relatively easy to find using the reverse directory method because fewer people had moved, had unlisted phone numbers, or no phones at all.

To compensate for these deficiencies, control factors were placed on the referral (snowball) portion of the sample. A system of established percentages for each category was set up using the 1981 Federal Census so that a representative sample could be solicited. In fact, all that was required was that the referrals be monitored. However, because there have likely been significant population shifts since 1981 (with the economic downturn), we cannot be certain that replicating the Census distribution gave us a representative sample.

In the normal process of giving referrals, Native people tended to give the names of others they felt were in need or those they thought of as leaders or models of the community, thus filling out those portions of our design.

"No Response Areas" were canvassed at random knocking on every fifth door in an area until a quota for that E.A. was met. We did not attempt to door-knock in areas with density of less than 5%.

A small sampling was also taken directly from the Edmonton City Directory. The following procedure was followed: staff identified traditional Native names in the directory, and were allowed to phone members of a family name group until they received a response and made an appointment. They were then required to move to the next family name group. Referrals were taken from this group in the same manner as the rest of the study.

This proved to be a highly successful strategy. It did not require the assembly of a Native name phone list as did the reverse directory. In the original sample design the reverse directory process took over three weeks of diligent compilation and resulted in over 6000 phone calls. Responses using the phone book took us directly to where the Native people were rather than to where they were thought to be. This process entailed less than one-quarter the workload of the population cluster process, and with some modifications (such as the addition of the snowball process) a larger, representative sample could be taken over the same time period.

Interview Teams:

Eight interviewers were hired under the Student Temporary Employment Program (S.T.E.P.). They conducted the survey over the summer months from June to the end of August. Three completed the canvassing portion of the survey from September to October 31.

Survey interview training sessions were conducted by a Native Counselling staff person. The session concentrated on receiving messages effectively. The draft questionnaire was used throughout the workshop as the basis for conducting interviews. The document and some of the interview procedures were revised as a result.

The survey team conducted 12 interviews over a six day period (from the 23rd of June to the 28th) in selected E.A.s throughout the city. They tested the acceptability of the questions to the public, looked for flaws in the flow design of the survey form, and acquainted themselves with telephone and interview procedures. The form proved to be adequate. Changes recommended from the test experience were minimal and inconsequential, so these first test questionnaires were included in the overall sampling.

Interviewers worked in teams of two, providing a check on the process of data gathering, as well as a margin of personnel safety. All teams had at least one Native person, and all but one team was of male/female composition. An attempt was made to balance the teams in terms of personalities. We found that a combination of Native and non-Native interviewers was superior to either an all Native or an all non-Native team.

We hoped teams would work in the same E.A.s at the same time, to provide some additional back-up for safety and to reduce the need for transportation. We discovered, however, that the appointment process seldom furnished two appointments at the same time or location, so the teams worked independently.

Each interview was conducted on a one-to-one basis in the respondent's home. The interviewers were encouraged to socialize with the householder (have tea) and generally put them at their ease. This approach paid off well and most interviews were candid and open.

Interviews ranged from 15 minutes to 3 hours. The average interview took 45 to 60 minutes.

We approached 453 Native families and conducted 406 personal interviews; 384 householder interviews are included in this study. Our respondents are comparable to the 1981 Federal Census data in terms of status, sex and age. We assembled data on 1,191 Native people living in the greater Edmonton area, representing a sample size of about 9.6%. Therefore, our total household sample is representative of Edmonton's Native population.

Recommendations in Future Studies:
Based on our experience in implementing this study, we recommend the following:

- that information be collected in its most rudimentary form (e.g. by asking a person's occupation by industry and position, rather than trying to consolidate this information at the field level; or by asking about the income levels of each individual in a census household and computing the household income, rather than asking only for the household's income).

- the use of the regular Edmonton telephone directory rather than the reverse street directory in further studies because of cost-effectiveness.

- that such studies be conducted during the Fall rather than in Summer. Our study was hampered by events and occasions such as: Pow-Wows, Lac St. Anne pilgrimage, Klondike Days, the Calgary Stampede and families on vacation with their children. With the pilgrimage, the momentum of the project was slowed considerably for almost two weeks.

Agencies Survey

A separate survey of social service agencies was undertaken. Eighty-five agencies were approached and given four months to respond to a questionnaire. Most preferred to fill out the questionnaire rather than being interviewed.

Many times the completion of this form was left to persons who either did not know or did not have the authority to provide data in the areas requested. In each case where the head of an agency responded, the information was generally clearer and more illuminating.

Several agencies presented us with information of a general nature, from which we might derive statistics. We had neither the authority nor the capability to do this.

A total of 52 questionnaires were returned. This yielded an overall response rate of 61%, which is considered adequate for survey research (Babbie, 1973). However, only 23 questionnaires were fully completed while others lacked most of the information asked.

Less than one quarter of the agencies canvassed were either willing or able to divulge information pertinent to the study. Some were concerned about the potential for the survey to evaluate their services and so did not participate.

Most agencies do not keep (or have available) statistics on their operations from a client or caseload perspective.

Transient Survey

The same questionnaire was used for Transient Interviews as for households, the difference being the method of establishing the interview.

Teams of interviewers canvassed areas in the city twice a day, for one hour periods (10:00 to 11:00 A.M., and 2:00 to 3:00 P.M.). The following locations were canvassed: Canadian Native Friendship Centre; the 104th Street and Jasper Area (centered around the Beaver Hill Park); the north side Bus Depot and surrounding area; the south side Bus Depot and surrounding area; single men's hostel; Women's Emergency Shelter; and the Bissell Centre and surrounding area. A team of men and a team of women also canvassed some the the shelters and hostels. They identified persons on the basis of whether or not they felt they might be transient.

The sample size is so small (n=16) that the results cannot be considered as representing that population, and thus are not included.

APPENDIX 2: HOUSEHOLDER SURVEY FORM

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NATIVES IN EDMONTON

INTERVIEWER'S QUESTION SHEET

Notes:
When in the field be sure you have the following materials with you at all times:

1. Identification (Native Counselling Services of Alberta)
2. Supplies (pencils, change for phone calls, questionaires, city map, watch)
3. Emergency procedures (who to call, what to do)

FILE#
A file number is four character long number. The first character is your interviewer letter. The next three characters are the interviewee's #. Fill all three letters in using zero to take up the empty spaces. eg. Interview #43 and interview B should be written as B-043.

PROBE
Many questions come up with the instruction to probe for an answer. This means that the interviewer should not read the possible field of answer to the interviewee, let he or she phrase their own answers or opinions, guide the process by making suggestions or comparisons but do not put your suppositions into the interviewees mouth.

THE RIGHT ANSWER
Interviewee will try to give you the information they think you want, make sure that they understand that there are no right or wrong answers only their answer.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS
The interviewee is not required to answer any question that they feel is too personnel or threatening. If an individual declines to answer a question move on to the next one tactfully and without fuss.

ENUMERATION AREA:
Fill all three characters in, using 0 to fill empty spaces. ie, EA#3 should be written as 003.

CASUAL VISITOR
If interviewee is a casual visitor,[meaning that he or she lives out of the Edmonton area and is simply here to visit relatives or friends for a brief period of time and does not do this on a regular basis] terminate interview.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. FILE # ☐☐☐☐

2. ENUMERATION AREA ☐☐☐

3. METHOD OF ESTABLISHING INTERVIEW: (use more than one if necessary) ☐
   C. Cluster A. Agency Referral S.Snowball T. Transient

4. PHONE

5. MAIDEN NAME FAMILY REFERRAL — Yes. No.

6. METIS FAMILY REFERRAL — Yes. No.

7. INDICATE RESPONDENT'S SEX: M. Male F. Female ☐

8. HOW OLD ARE YOU? (Field # 2) ☐☐ Years

9. ARE YOU: S. Status Indian N. Non-status M. Metis I. Inuit ☐

10. DO YOU BELONG TO AN INDIAN BAND, INUIT COMMUNITY, OR METIS SETTLEMENT. Yes. No.

11. If "Yes" to question 7 ask TO WHICH COMMUNITY DO YOU BELONG
    (specify unofficial communities if not applicable)
    _____ Community _____ Province

12. IN WHAT PROVINCE AND COMMUNITY WERE YOU BORN
    _____ Community _____ Province

13. WHERE DO YOU LIVE
    _____ Community _____ Province

14. WHAT NATIVE LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK? ☐
    (individual should be conversationally fluent in the language stated)
    A. None B. Specify _____

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

15. WHAT TYPE OF PLACE DO YOU LIVE IN? ☐
    A. Single Family Dwelling D. Boarding house G. Other Specify
    B. Duplex or multiple housing E. Shelter
    C. Apartment F. None _____

16. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE THERE IN YOUR PLACE? ☐
    1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. More than 6. Not applicable.

17. DO YOU RENT OR OWN YOUR PLACE? A. Own B.Rent ☐

18. DO YOU LIVE IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING (this could be either rent or mortgage subsidies or welfare maintenance) Yes. No.

19. **IF YOU LIVE IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING, WHO SUBSIDIZES IT?** ☐

A. City of Edmonton
B. Dept. of Indian Affairs (off reserve housing)
C. A.M.H.C.
D. C.M.H.C.
E. Edmonton Housing Authority
F. Metis Urban Housing Corporation
G. Canative Housing
H. Co-op Housing
I. Band Program
J. Welfare
K. Don't Know
L. Other, specify_____

20. **HOW MUCH RENT/ (MORTGAGE)DO YOU PAY A MONTH** (including subsidy if there is one) (To nearest $100.00) ☐☐☐☐.00 per month

21. **HOW MUCH UTILITIES DO YOU PAY PER MONTH** (approximate to nearest $50.00) ☐☐☐☐.00per month

22. **IF YOU ARE SUBSIDIZED HOW MUCH PER MONTH IS THE SUBSIDY** (To nearest $100.00) ☐☐☐☐.00 per month

23. **HOW SATISFACTORY ARE YOUR LIVING CONDITIONS?** ☐

A. Very satisfactory
B. Satisfactory
C. Neither Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory
C. Unsatisfactory
D. Very unsatisfactory

24. **If not satisfied ask: WHY AREN'T YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR LIVING CONDITIONS?** (indicate up to three responses)(probe) ☐

A. Cost of rent or mortgage too high
B. Lack of maintenance services heating, lighting
C. Lack of facilities
D. Too noisy
E. Cost of upkeep
F. Not large enough
G. Too far from work, school, service
H. Problems with landlord
I. Dislike area where living
J. Other, specify_____

25. **HAVE YOU HAD PROBLEMS FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE?** Yes. No. ☐

26. **IF YES SPECIFY**(probe for reasons like)
A. Discrimination C. Rents to high B. No children allowed
D. Other Reason, Specify _____

27. **HOW MANY PEOPLE DO YOU LIVE WITH?** ☐
0 or None. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10 or more.

(Questions 28 thru 36 have two fields of possible answers which are on the card, they are: Field # 1 (Status) Field # 2 (Relationship to interviewee) (Draw one answer from each field for each person living with the interviewee.)

28.thru 36.
COULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME ABOUT THE OTHER PEOPLE LIVING WITH YOU. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU,THEIR AGE, THEIR SEX

Person #	Sex (M/F)	Age	(#1) Status	(#2) Relationship to interviewee	(if child) What grade are they in
28.					
29.					
30.					
31.					

Person #	Sex (M/F)	Age	(#1) Status	(#2) Relationship to interviewee	(if child) What grade are they in
32.					
33.					
34.					
35.					
36.					

37. DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN WHO DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? Yes. No.
(Note: define child or children as being off-spring under the age of 16)

(Questions 38 thru 41 have two fields of answers which are on the card provided, they are: Field # 1 (Status) Field # 3 (Who has the main responsibility for their care?) (Draw one answer from each field for each person living with the interviewee.)

38 thru 41
If yes ask CAN YOU TELL ME THEIR AGES, SEX,STATUS, WHO HAS THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR CARE, AND WHERE THEY LIVE? (fill in chart below)

Child	Sex	Age	(#1) Status	(#3) Whohas the main responsibility for their care	For how long	Where do they live	what grade are they in	willthey live with you again (Yes. No.)	
38									
39									
40									
41									

SOCIAL AND FAMILY CONTEXT

WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW A LITTLE BIT ABOUT YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES LIVING IN EDMONTON, CAN YOU TELL US..

(note: Relatives are persons other than parents or brothers and sisters, Parents include natural, step, adopted and foster parents. If more than one set of parents indicate those that live closest to interviewee.)

	person #	(#4) Where do they live (Closest)	(#5) How often do you visit	Do you go to them if you need help (Yes. No.)	(#6) What kind of help do you receive (up to 3 responses)
42. NON-NATIVE FRIENDS					
43. NATIVE FRIENDS					
44. RELATIVES					
45. BROTHERS / SISTERS					
46.PARENTS					

47. **WHEN YOU NEED HELP, WHO DO YOU GO TO FOR HELP OR SUPPORT?** (indicate up to three responses) ☐☐☐

A. Brothers or Sisters
B. Crises phone line
C. Counselling
D. Department of Indian Affairs
E. Elders (Spiritual)
F. Elders (Physical)
G. Close Native Friends
H. Parents
I. Children
J. Priest/Minister
K. Other Native people
L. Other Non-Native people
M. Other relatives
N. Spouse / Common law partner
O. Social Service Agencies
P. Boyfriend/ girlfriend
Q. Grandmother
R. Grandfather
S. NO ONE
T. DON'T NEED HELP
U. Other, specify _____

48. **If interviewee answers NO ONE, to question 47, Ask WHY DON'T YOU GO TO SOMEONE FOR HELP OR SUPPORT?** ☐

A. Have not needed help or support
B. Able to meet own needs
C. Do not like to ask others for help or support
D. Other, specify _____

49. **WHAT KIND OF HELP DO YOU USUALLY RECEIVE FROM OTHERS?** ☐☐☐
(Indicate up to three responses, probe for others)

A. Accommodation
B. During illness
C. Financial assistance
D. In emergency situations
E. Shopping
F. Other, specify _____
G. Child care
H. Emotional support
I. Household maintenance
J. Running errands
K. Transportation

HEALTH

50. **ARE YOU USUALLY IN GOOD HEALTH** Yes. No.

51. **ARE YOUR CHILDREN USUALLY IN GOOD HEALTH?** Yes. No.

52. **DO YOU HAVE A DISABILITY** Yes. No.

53. **WHAT IS YOUR DISABILITY** _____

54. **IF YOU HAVE HAD PROBLEMS RELATED TO YOUR DISABILITY, WHAT HAVE THEY BEEN?** ☐☐☐

A. Arranging transportation
B. Can't obtain treatment
C. Can,t afford treatment
D. Child care
E. Finding suitable accommodation
F. Finding employment
G. Need educational upgrading
H. Other, Specify_____
I. No problems

55. **WHERE DO YOU GO FOR HEALTH CARE WHEN YOU NEED IT** ☐

A.Hospital emergency C.Family Doctor E.Health clinic
B.Indian doctor/elder D.Dentist F.Other, specify _____

56. **IF YOU GO TO A HOSPITAL WHICH ONE DO YOU GO TO** _____

57. **WHERE DO YOU TAKE YOUR CHILDREN FOR HEALTH CARE WHEN THEY NEED IT?** ☐
(choose answer from field for question 55.))

58. HOW OFTEN DO YOU OBTAIN HEALTH CARE? ☐

A. Whenever necessary B. Monthly C. Twice a year
D. Once a year E. Less than once a year F. Never

59. HOW OFTEN DO YOU OBTAIN HEALTH CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN ☐
(Choose answer from field for previous question)

60. HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOUR CHILDREN BEEN SICK DURING THE PAST YEAR? ☐

A. None D. 3 - 4 weeks
B. less than a week E. More than a month
C. 1 - 2 weeks Do not know
Child #1 ___ Child #2 ___ Child #3 ___ Child #4 ___ Child #5 ___

61 . DO YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEM OBTAINING HEALTH CARE FOR YOURSELF OR YOUR FAMILY? Yes. No.

62. If "yes" WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEMS HAVE YOU HAD? (Probe) ☐☐☐

A. Affording health care E. Affording transportation
B. Arranging transportation F. Extra billing
C. Bureaucracy H. Stereo Typical Diagnosis
D. Cost of Medicare Premiums I. Other Specify _____
E. Doctor/Nurse discrimination

EDUCATION

63. WHAT TYPES OF EDUCATION HAVE YOU HAD? (answer for all conditions probe) ☐☐☐

A. No formal schooling (default) G. Vocational Training
B. Primary school (grades 1-4) H. Some college
C. Junior high (grades 5-8) I. College diploma
D. Some high school (9-12) J. Some university
E. Completed diploma K. University degree
F. Trade, Technical, Business L. Graduate degree
N. up grading O. correspondence
M. Other Specify _____

64. IF YOU HAVE STOPPED AT THIS LEVEL EXPLAIN WHY? (indicate up to three responses)(probe) ☐☐☐

A. Discrimination I. To look after family(responsibilities
B. Drug/Alcohol problems J. Parents wishes
C. Frustrated with integration K. Still in school (part or full time)
D. Could not meet academic requirements L. Completed program
M. As far as I wished to go
E. To far to travel(go) N. Uninterested
F. lack of funds (money) O. Not sure
G. To go to work P. Other Specify _____
H. Family work (trapping/farming)

65.DID YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL Yes. No. ☐☐☐

66. IF "YES" PLEASE EXPLAIN!
(Indicate up to three responses)(probe)
A. Inadequate Counselling
B. Didn't understand the education system
C. Needed instruction about the ways/cultures of the larger society
D. Inadequate financial aid,
E. Discrimination (prejudice)
F. Lack of instruction in job seeking skills or job training
G. Little emphasis on native culture

66. (field continued)
H. Family responsabilities
I. Inaduquate day-care
J. Other Specify _____

67. (If interviewees school age children are not in school (Questions 32 to 41) ask, IS THERE A REASON WHY YOUR SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN ARE NOT IN SCHOOL
Child # 1 Specify _____
Child # 2 Specify _____
Child # 3 Specify _____

MOBILITY

68. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN EDMONTON (Duration of most recent stay) ☐
A. Less than a week
B. 1 - 2 weeks
C. 3 - 4 weeks
D. 1 - 6 months
E. 7 - 12 months
F. 1 - 2 years
G. 3 - 4 years
H. 5 years or more
I. Never left

69. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU LIVED IN EDMONTON DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS? ☐
A. This is the first time I have lived in Edmonton
B. Once
C. Twice
D. Three times
E. Four times
F. Five or more times
G. Not applicable (default)

70. WHY DID YOU COME TO EDMONTON indicate up to three responses) ☐☐☐
(PROBE: Any other reasons)
A. Further education
B. Find employment
C. Job transfer
D. Medical reasons
E. To be with family
F. To be with friends
G. To leave the Reserve
H. Just came for a visit
I. For children (probe elaborate)
J. To obtain social assistance
K. Social Service transfer
L. Divorce or separation
M. Other, specify _____

71. WHY DID YOU LEAVE (move out of) EDMONTON THE LAST TIME? ☐
A. To go back home
B. Find employment
C. Furthereducation
D. Job transfer
E. Medical reasons
F. To be with family
G. To be with friends
H. For children
I. could not find accommodation
J. Other, specify _____
K. Not applicable (default)

72. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU MOVED SINCE LAST ARRIVING IN EDMONTON? ☐
A. once
B. Twice
C. 3 times
D. 4 times
E. 5 times or more
F. Never moved
G. This is my first home in Edmonton

73. WHAT IS THE REASON FOR YOUR MOST RECENT MOVE? (Indicate up to three responses) (PROBE: any other reasons?) ☐
A. Could not afford the utilities
B. Maintenance problems (plumbing)
C. Eviction / Landlord conflict
D. Neighbor problems, disturbances
E. Unable to get social assistance
F. to be close to family?relatives
G. Got Married / to live together
H. Couldn't pay the rent/mortgage
I. Discrimination
J. Family problems (divorce,abuse)
K. For a better location or place
L. To be closer to work or school
M. to live with friends
N. other Specify _____

EMPLOYMENT

74. WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS ☐
A. Employed B. Unemployed C. Student D. House Wife E. Other, Specify

75. INCLUDING YOU, HOW MANY IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARE WORKING? ☐
A.1 B.2 C.3. D.4 E.5 or more F. No one

76. WHO IS THE PRIMARY EARNER (person with the highest income) IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? _____

77. WHAT KIND OF WORK DO YOU DO? ☐
A. Clerical and general office work
B. Sales occupations
C. Service occupations
D. Farming, fishing, forestry, mining
E. Managerial, technical, professionals
F. Teaching
G. Social and artistic
H. Processing and manufacturing
I. Construction
J. Other, specify _____

78. OTHER THAN YOURSELF, WHAT TYPE OF JOB DOES THE PERSON WITH THE HIGHEST INCOME IN THE HOUSEHOLD HAVE? (choose one answer from previous field.) ☐

79. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN BETWEEN JOBS (unemployed) IN THE LAST TWO YEARS? ☐
A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E.5 times or more F.one G.the whole time H.na

80. HOW LONG WERE YOU OUT OF WORK (unemployed) THE LAST TIME? ☐☐ month
(Specify in months)

81. If unemployed, ask, IS THERE A REASON WHY YOU ARE NOT WORKING? ☐☐☐
(Indicate up to three responses) (probe)).
A. Alcohol related problems
B. Child care responsibilities
C. No available day-care
D. Fired
E. Laid off
F. Seasonal worker
G. Health problems
H. Lack of job skills
I. Lack of education
J. Cannot find work
K. Do not want to work
L. Not looking for work
M. Returning to school
N. Retired
O. Other, specify _____

ECONOMIC SITUATION

82. WHAT IS YOUR MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME? Includes other household income). ☐
A. Wages, salaries
B. Tips, commissions
C. (self employment business
D. Investment income
E. Royalties
F. Family allowance
G. Unemployment insurance benefits
H. Social welfare benefits
I. Government income (veterans allowance workmans compensation)
J. Income subsidies (rent, childcare, health care)
K. Alimony, child support
L From friends or family
M. Other Specify _____

83. If interviewee is on welfare ask"HOW LONG" (in months approximately) ☐☐ months

84. WHAT IS YOUR (and your spouse/partner's where applicable) AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AFTER DEDUCTIONS?(household income to nearest $100.00) ☐☐☐☐.00
(note: average income for seasonal workers over 12 months)

85. APPROXIMATELY HOW MUCH DO YOU SAVE A MONTH? ☐☐☐☐.00

86. IF YOU RECEIVE INCOME SUBSIDIES OTHER THAN RENT, HOW MUCH DO YOU GET EACH MONTH?
Type of subsidy (_____) ☐☐☐☐.00

87. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS REPRESENT THE LARGEST OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY EXPENSES?(not including rent or utilities) ☐☐☐
A. Food
B. Clothing
C. Child care
D. Health Care
E. Transportation
F. Social/recreational activities
G. Household goods
H. Upkeep of home (repairs)
I. Debts
J. Other specify _____

88. DO YOU HAVE ANY CREDIT CARDS? (not including bank teller cards) Yes. No.

89. IF YOU HAD MORE MONEY WHAT NEEDS WOULD YOU SPEND IT ON? (Indicate up to three responses from previous field)(probe) ☐☐☐

90. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION, ARE YOU ☐
A. Very Satisfied
B. Satisfied
C.dissatisfied
D. Very dissatisfied
E. neither Satisfied nor dissatisfied

91. WHAT DO YOU NEED TO IMPROVE YOUR ECONOMIC SITUATION?(probe) ☐
A. Debt counselling
B. Budgeting
C. Additional income
D. Education
E. A job
F. Better job skills
G. A full time job
H. Other, specify _____

92. IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL INCOME, HOW MUCH DO YOU NEED? ☐☐☐

ASSISTANCE & SERVICES

93. HAVE YOU HAD ANY PROBLEM OBTAINING SERVICE FROM SERVICE AGENCIES Yes. No.

94. IF YOU HAD A PROBLEM AND DID NOT GO TO ANY AGENCY/PROGRAMS, WAS THERE A REASON? Indicate up to three responses) (probe) ☐☐
A. Did not want help with problem
B. Did not know where to go for help
C. Type of service needed was not available
D. Did not think that you would be able to get help
E. Could not afford service
F. No transportation
G. No one to provide child care
H. Too embarrassed to ask for help
I. Received help from family and friends
J. Hours of agency not convenient
K. Do not trust the agency(s)
L. Lack of empathy
M. Institutional discrimination
N. Do not share cultural orientation
O. Other, specify _____

95. WHAT PROGRAMS OR SERVICES HAVE YOUR CHILDREN USED? ☐
A. Day care services
B. After-school care services
C. Hot lunch program
D. Child welfare services
E. Big brothers big sisters
F. Recreation programs
G. Mother's day out
H. Children's health services
I. Youth drop-in program
J. Other, specify _____

C. Filling out forms
D. Waiting list
E. Agency did not understand problem
F. Service not easy to get to
G. Inconvenient times
H. Agency refused to help
K. Did not qualify for help
L. Discrimination
M. Problems with language
N. Lack of native cultural orientation
O. Bureaucracy (PROBE:)
P. Other, specify _____

97. DO YOU FEEL THAT ANY OTHER SERVICES ARE NEEDED FOR NATIVE PEOPLE IN EDMONTON? indicate a maximum of three responses) (probe)
Specify _____

CULTURAL

98. 99. 100 WHO WOULD YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE LEADERS OF YOUR COMMUNITY (either native or non-native, political, social or community minded) IN EDMONTON? (person could be discribed as a role model)(Indicate title or position)

Title _____ Name _____
Title _____ Name _____
Title _____ Name _____

101. WHAT ACTIVITIES DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN DURING YOUR FREE TIME? ☐☐☐

A. TV/radio/records
B. Bingo
C. Read/write
D. Visit friends or neighbors
E. Sports/games, exercise
F. Visit family or relatives
G. Handiwork hobbies (arts &crafts)
H. Spiritual activities
I. Music, art, play, concerts
J. Movies
K. Community volunteer work
L. Pow-wow
M. Picnics/barbeques
N. Social drinking
O. other Specify _____

102. DO YOU ATTEND ANY NATIVE CULTURAL PROGRAMS OR EVENTS Yes. No. ☐☐☐

103.If yes ask, WHAT ARE THE PURPOSES OF THESE PROGRAMS OR EVENTS

A. Religious
B. Sports
C. Cultural
D. Political
E. Charitable
F. Programs for youth
G. Programs for elderly
H. Emotional support
I. Personal growth
J. Social Activities
K. Music
L. Bring Native People together
M. Teach skills
N. Uphold Native traditions
O. Other, specify _____

104. If yes to question 103, ask: HOW OFTEN DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN THESE ACTIVITIES? ☐

A. Daily
B. 2 - 3 times a week
C. Weekly
D. Once every 2 or 3 weeks
E. Once a month or less
F. As often as they are held
G. Once a year

105. DO YOU FEEL THERE ARE ENOUGH NATIVE CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CITY? Yes. No. ☐

106. HOW DO YOU FIND OUT ABOUT NATIVE CULTURAL EVENTS IN EDMONTON?
(use field #9 or Specify _____

107. HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO YOU TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN CULTURE AND LANGUAGE? ☐
   A. Very important
   B. Important
   C. Somewhat important
   D. Not important at all
   E. neither important nor unimportant

108. HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO TEACH YOUR CHILDREN CULTURE AND LANGUAGE? ☐
   (choose answer from previous field)

109. DO YOU FEEL THERE ARE ANY OTHER NEEDS ISSUES FACED BY NATIVES IN EDMONTON WHICH YOU FEEL YOU WOULD LIKE TO BRING TO OUR ATTENTION?

_____

_____

110. ARE THERE ANY OF YOUR NEEDS THAT WE MAY HAVE MISSED? SPECIFY

_____

_____

111. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW: ☐
   A. 30 minutes or less
   B. 30 - 45 minutes
   C. 45 minutes to 90 minutes
   D. 60 to 90 minutes
   E. more than 90 minutes

****

Referrals:
Do you know anyone of native origin who might be interested in completing this survey for us (see referral sheet)

APPENDIX 3: AGENCIES SURVEY FORM

NATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT - AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE:

PART 1 - DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Name of organization or agency? _____

2. How long has the agency been in operation? ☐☐ years

3. Can you briefly describe your agency's mandate? _____
_____
_____

4. DELETED

5. What area(s) of Edmonton does the agency serve? ☐
   A. All Edmonton
   B. South
   C. North
   D. East
   E. West
   F. City Center
   G. Other (Specify) _____

6. How many full-time staff does your agency employ? ☐☐ people

7. How many part-time staff does your agency employ? ☐☐ people

8. How many of the agency staff are Natives? ☐☐ people

9. How many volunteers are actively involved in the agency? (i.e. on at least a monthly basis) ☐☐ people

10. How many of these volunteers are Natives? ☐☐ people

11. What days does the agency operate? ☐
    A. All week (including Saturday and Sunday)
    B. Monday to Friday
    C. Other, specify _____

12. How many hours a day is the agency open? ☐☐ hrs.

13. When is the agency open? ☐
    A. During day B. At night (after 6 p.m.) C. Both

14. Does the agency have an eligibility criteria for it's clients? Yes. No. ☐

15. If yes, ask: What are the criteria? (Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐
    A. Income level
    B. Need
    C. Referral from another agency
    D. Marital status
    E. Sex
    F. Status Indian
    G. Being Native
    H. Age
    I. Illness/health problems
    J. Alcohol/drug problems
    K. Inadequate or no housing
    L. Problems with the law
    M. Other, please specify _____
    N. Not applicable

16. Is there a fee for this service? Yes. No.

17. If there is a fee ask: What is the average fee per visit? ☐☐☐.00
(indicate amount or choose response)
A. Based on client's ability to pay
B. Other, specify _____
C. Varies depending on service
D. Not applicable

18. For what percentage of your clientele is your agency able to provide:
A. Total service (what was requested by the client) ___%
B. Partial service ___%
C. No service at all ___%
D. Referral elsewhere ___%
E. Not sure ___%

19. What is the average number of office contacts with each Native client? ☐
(indicate number) (per client case)

20. Do you have a waiting list for service which includes Native people? Yes. No.

21. If yes, ask: How many Native people are on the waiting list? ☐☐☐

22. If yes, ask: For what types of services are they waiting?(Indicate up to three responses) ☐☐☐
A. Counselling (all types)
B. Support groups
C. Information
D. Orientation to City
E. Legal assistance
F. Homemaking
G. Financial assistance
H. Housing
I. Recreation programme
J. Job training
K. Child care/day care
L. Other, specify

23. Does your agency advertise its services? Yes. No.

24. If "No" why? _____ ☐☐☐

25. If "Yes" How does your agency advertise its services? (Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐
A. Media or other advertising
B. A.I.D. Directory
C. Do not formally advertise services
D. Native Media
E. Seminars & workshops
F. Telephone book
G. Other Specify _____

26. How are the majority of your native clients referred to your agency? ☐
A. Self-referral
B. Referred by friends
C. Referred by other professionals (doctor, lawyer)
D. Other, specify _____
E. Referred by other agencies
F. Referred by family members

27. If your agency cannot provide a service to a Native client do you attempt to refer the client to another agency? Yes. No.

28. How would you rate the co-ordination of services between agencies serving natives? ☐
A. Excellent
B. Good
C. Fair
D. Poor
E. Fair

29. Does your agency ever liaise with other agencies which provide services to natives? Yes. No.

30. What sort of problems arise between organizations that attempt to work together to provide services to native people?

_____

PART II - SERVICES

In this section we are interested in the programs and services offered by your agency for Natives and their families.

31. What type of counselling services does your agency offer? (List up to five responses). ☐☐☐

A. Financial
B. Emotional
C. Parenting
D. Housing
E. Not applicable, no counselling services
F. Legal
G. Vocational
H. Educational
I. Other, specify _____ ☐☐

32. At your agency what three counselling services are most frequently used by Natives? (Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐

A. Financial
B. Emotional
C. Parenting
D. Housing
E. Not applicable
F. Legal
G. Vocational
H. Educational
I. Other, specify _____

33. What kinds of direct assistance or programs does your agency provide? (List up to five responses). ☐☐☐

A. Life skills programs
B. Support groups
C. Child care
D. Legal assistance
E. Health care or medical services
F. Financial assistance
G. Educational upgrading
H. Orientation to the City
I. Youth programs
J. Other, specify _____
K. Job referral
L. Vocational training
M. Homemaker services
N. Referral services
O. Social/recreational activities
P. Subsidized housing
Q. Parental support services
R. Orientation to the public transit system
S. Not applicable ☐☐

34. At your agency what three kinds of direct assistance or programs are most frequently used by Natives? (Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐

A. Life skills programs
B. Support groups
C. Child care
D. Legal assistance
E. Health care or medical services
F. Financial assistance
G. Educational upgrading
H. Orientation to the City
I. Youth programs
J. Other, specify _____
K. Job referral
L. Vocational training
M. Homemaker services
N. Referral services
O. Social/recreational activities
P. Subsidized housing
Q. Parental support services
R. Orientation to the public transit system
S. Not applicable

35. In the past five years has your agency found it necessary to change its policies, programs or procedures to meet the needs of Natives in Edmonton? Yes. No.

36. If yes, ask: What changes has your agency made?(Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐

A. More money spent on existing programs
B. Adding new programs/services
C. More staff
D. Hiring Native staff
E. Increased enrollment in the programs allowed
F. Changing eligibility criteria
G. Expanded into new areas of the City
H. More advertising
I. Changing location for accessibility
J. More funding
K. Other, specify _____
L. Not applicable

37. In your opinion do you think that interventions would be more effective if counsellors working with Native people were Native themselves? ☐

A. Yes B. No C. Does not matter
D. Depends on individual involved

38. Do you have staff members who work primarily with Natives? Yes. No.

39. How many of your staff work with Native people? ☐☐

40. Which of the following agencies or organizations have you heard of?

1. Canadian Native Friendship Centre	Yes.	No.
2. Indian Inuit Affairs Branch,	Yes.	No.
3. Native Outreach Association	Yes.	No.
4. Indian Association of Alberta	Yes.	No.
5. Native Secretariat	Yes.	No.
6. Metis Association of Alberta	Yes.	No.
7. Federation of Metis Settlements	Yes.	No.
8. Alberta Social Services	Yes.	No.
9. Edmonton Social Services	Yes.	No.
10.Catholic Social Services	Yes.	No.
11.Native Counselling Services of Alta	Yes.	No.
13.Indian / Metis Pastoral Centre	Yes.	No.
14.Urban Native Referral Centre	Yes.	No.
15.Boyle Street Co-op	Yes.	No.
16.Bissell Centre	Yes.	No.
17.Native Women's Pre-Employment Ass	Yes.	No.
18.Alberta Native Women's Association	Yes.	No.
19.Nechi Institute of Alcohol and Drug Education	Yes.	No.
20.Poundmaker's Lodge	Yes.	No.
21.Canative Housing Corp.	Yes.	No.
22.Metis Urban Housing Authority	Yes.	No.
23.Edmonton Housing Authority	Yes.	No.
24.Landlord Tenant Advisory Board	Yes.	No.
25.Indian Equity Foundation	Yes.	No.

(Agency list cont)

26. Indian Business Development Service	Yes.	No.
27. BANAC (Business Assistance for Native Albertans Assoc)	Yes.	No.
28. Native Venture Capital	Yes.	No.
29. Hilltop House	Yes.	No.
30. W.I.N. House	Yes.	No.
31. McDougall House	Yes.	No.
32. Women's Emergency Accomodation	Yes.	No.
33. Single Men's Hostel	Yes.	No.
34. Aid Service of Edmonton	Yes.	No.
35. Canada Employment Centre	Yes.	No.
36. Legal Aid Society	Yes.	No.
37. Sacred Circle Native Home - School Liason Service	Yes.	No.
38. Native Affairs Dept. (U. of A.)	Yes.	No.
39. Alberta Student's Finance Board	Yes.	No.
40. Alberta Native Education Foundation	Yes.	No.
41. Alberta Indian Health Care Commission	Yes.	No.
42. Hobbema Indian Health Services	Yes.	No.
43. Enoch Health Services	Yes.	No.
44. Youth Emergency Shelter	Yes.	No.
45. McMahon Youth Services	Yes.	No.
46. Consumer and corporate Affairs	Yes.	No.

41. To which three agencies do you refer Natives most often?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

42. Which three agencies refer Natives to your agency most often?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

PART III - CLIENT PROFILE

43. What percentage of your clientele is Native? ___ ___ %

44. Is the percentage of your Native clientele? ☐

A. rising B. falling C. remaining the same

45. What percentage of the Native clients your agency serves are the following ages:

A. 14 years of age or younger	___ ___ %
B. 15 - 19	___ ___ %
C. 20 - 29	___ ___ %
D. 30 - 39	___ ___ %
E. 40 - 49	___ ___ %
F. 50 - 59	___ ___ %
G. 60+	___ ___ %
H. Not sure	___
I. Statistics not collected	___

46. What percentage of the Native clients your agency serves are:

A. Male ___ ___ %

B. Female — __ %
C. Not sure
D. Statistics not collected

47. What percentage of the Native clients your agency serves are:

A. Status Indian — __ %
B. Non-status Indian — __ %
C. Metis — __ %
D. Inuit — __ %
E. Not sure
F. Statistics not collected

48. What percentage of the Native clients your agency serves fall into the following income categories:

A. $ 0 - $ 4,999 — __ %
B. $ 5000 - $ 9,999 — __ %
C. $10,000 - $ 14,999 — __ %
D. $15,000 - $ 19,999 — __ %
E. $20,000 - $ 24,999 — __ %
F. $25,000 - $ 29,999 — __ %
G. $30,000 or more — __ %
H. Not sure
I. Statistics not collected

49. From which five communities do the majority of your Native client come?
(Specify area within Edmonton, or communities within in the province)

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____
E. _____
F. _____

PART IV - NATIVE NEEDS

In this section we are interested in what you feel are the most important needs of natives living in Edmonton.

50. What are the most significant problems or needs of Natives you have encountered? (Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐

A. Child care
B. Social activities
C. Financial assistance
D. Life skills
E. Housing
F. Household maintenance
G. Parenting programs
H. Medical care
I. Alcoholism
J. Emotional support
K. Legal assistance
L. Counselling (emotional)
M. Educational difficulties
N. Transportation
O. Job skills
P. Information and referral
Q. Other, specify _____

51. **What types of programs offered by your agency best meet the needs of Natives in Edmonton?** ☐☐☐

A. Self-help groups
B. Educational workshops
C. Increased financial assistance
D. Child care programs / facilities
E. Vocational upgrading programs
F. Job seeking skills program
G. Counselling
H. Formal education
I. Better housing
J. Life skills programs
K. Opportunities for socializing
L. Parenting skills
M. Cultural training
N. Other, specify _____

52. **What are the most important factors that determine a Native individual's need for social services?** (Indicate up to three responses). ☐☐☐

A. Age
B. Marital status
C. Number of children
D. Level of education
E. Support network
F. Sex
G. Financial status
H. Coping abilities
I. Level of health
J. Other, specify _____

53. **Do you think there is a need for additional social services for Natives in Edmonton?** Yes. No. ☐☐☐

54. **If yes, ask: What additional services do you feel are necessary to fill the needs of native people not already being addressed.** (Indicate up to three responses).

A. Life skills programs
B. Support groups
C. Child care services
D. Legal assistance or advice
E. Health care or medical services
F. Parenting programs
G. Provision of information / referral on available services
H. Parental support services
I. Employment referral
J. Job training
K. Counselling
L. Vocational training
M. Homemakers services
N. Social activities
O. Assessment and referral services
P. Financial services
Q. Other, Specify _____

55. **What is your Annual budget** ☐,☐☐☐,☐☐☐.00

56. **What problems do you have securing funding?**

_____

_____

57. **Do Native individuals in Edmonton have other needs not addressed in this questionnaire which you would like to bring to our attention?**

_____

_____

_____

(for questions 1 to 46 there are two fields #7 (How did you hear about the agency) and #6 (What types of help did you recieve from the agency) (see card)

AGENCY	Have you heard about agency (Yes. No.)	(#7) How did you hear about agency	Have you used agency (Yes. No.)	(#6) What type of help did you recieve	Satis (Yes. No.)
1. Canadian Native Friendship Centre					
2. Indian Inuit Affairs Branch,					
3. Native Outreach Association					
4. Indian Association of Alberta					
5. Native Secretariat					
6. Metis Association of Alberta					
7. Federation of Metis Settlements					
8. Alberta Social Services					
9. Edmonton Social Services					
10.Catholic Social Services					
11.Native Counselling Services of Alta					
12.					
13.Indian / Metis Pastoral Centre					
14.Urban Native Referral Centre					
15.Boyle Street Co-op					
16.Bissell Centre					
17.Native Women's Pre-Employment Ass					
18.Alberta Native Women's Association					
19.Nechi Institute of Alcohol and Drug Education					
20.Poundmaker's Lodge					
21.Canative Housing Corp.					
22.Metis Urban Housing Authority					
23.Edmonton Housing Authority					
24.Landlord Tenant Advisory Board					
25.Indian Equity Foundation					
26.Indian Business Development Service					
27.BANAC (Business Assistance for Native Albertans Assoc)					
28.Native Venture Capital					
29.Hilltop House					
30.W.I.N. House					
31.McDougall House					
32.Women's Emergency Accomodation					
33.Single Men's Hostel					
34.Aid Service of Edmonton					
35.Canada Employment Centre					
36.Legal Aid Society					
37.Sacred Circle Native Home - School Liason Service					
38.Native Affairs Dept. (U. of A.)					
39.Alberta Student's Finance Board					
40.Alberta Native Education Foundation					
41.Alberta Indian Health Care Commission					
42.Hobbema Indian Health Services					
43.Enoch Health Services					
44.Youth Emergency Shelter					
45.McMahon Youth Services					
46. Consumer and corporate Affairs					